

GRIGOR'YEV, B.S.

Ostriakov's letter to Lenin. Vest. aviazi 25 no.4:30-32 Ap '65.
(MIRA 18:6)

ORIGOR'YEV, B.S.; GERASKIN, V.M.; KREYNIN, A.M.

Use of a conveyer for laying out yarn. Tekst.prom. 16 no.12:43-
44 D'56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Yarn) (Conveying machinery)

GRIGOR'YEV, B.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Mechanizing the assembly of threaded joints. Av.prom. 26
no.8:16-21 Ag '57. (MIRA 15:4)
(Machine-shop practice)

GRIGOR'YEV, B.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Screwing-in of threaded pins. Av.prom. 26 no.8:84-85 Ag '57.
(MIRA 15:4)
(Screwdrivers)

GRIGOR'YEV, B.V.; KIPERMAN, S.Ya.; IVANOV, G.F.; RYABINOK, A.G.,
red.; TELYASHOV, R.Kh., red.izd-va; GVINTS, V.L., tekhn.red.

[New method of anode mechanical working of metals with a
band] Novyi sposob obrabotki metallov metodom anodnogo to-
cheniia lentoi. Leningrad, 1963. 15 p. (Leningradskii dom
nauchno-tekhnicheskoi propagandy. Obmen peredovym opytom.
Seria: Elektrotekhnologicheskie protsessy i ustroistva,
no.8) (MIRA 17:4)

GRIGOR'YEV, B.V.; KIPERMAN, S.Ya.; IVANOV, G.F.

Anode belt machining. Mashinostroitel' no.3:30-32 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:4)

GRIGORYEV, B.V.

14E26

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2170. Selovskiy, B. V., On the value of the internal residual stresses in the rolling of blanks for membranes (in Russian), *Trud* Mosh. aviats. tekhn. inst. no. 22, 111-116, 1954; Rev. no. 1633, Ref. Zh. Mekh. 1956.

An attempt is made to determine theoretically the residual stresses in a strip during rolling, in relation to the value of the roll pressure. On the basis of a series of assumptions, the deformation of the fibers in the rolling direction is approximately determined by Hooke's law.
V. A. Lomakin, USSR
Courtesy of Referativnyi Zhurnal
Translation, courtesy Ministry of Supply, England

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GRIGOR'YEV, B. V. (Cand. Tech. Sci.)

"Some Problems of Diaphragm Corrugation." in book Some Problems in the Modern Technology of Instrumentmaking, Moscow. Oborongiz, 1957. 126 p. Moscow. Aviatonnnyy tekhnologicheskiiy institut.

In this article the author discussed problems connected with pressure and forces developed during the process of forming corrugated diaphragms. No references are given.

GRIGOR'YEV, B.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

About A.N.Gavrilov's article. Priboroostroenie no.10:17-19 0 '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta tekhnologii
i organizatsii proizvodstva aviatsionnoy promyshlennosti.
(Instrument industry) (Automatic control)

GRIGOR'YEV, B.V., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Problems in corrugating membranes. Trudy MATI no.33:84-96 '57.
(MIRA 10:10)

(Sheet-metal work)

GRIGOR'YEV, B. V. (Cand. Tech. Sci.)

VIII. "Mechanization and Automation of Production in Foundries. 1. Mechanization and automation of processes for obtaining blanks and parts from liquid metal. 2. Casting in forms. 3. Casting in shell molds. 4. Investment casting. 5. Casting in ceramic and dry-sand molds. 6. Centrifugal casting. 7. Compression molding. 8. Knocking down molds; cores; and cutting off and finishing castings."

Automation and Mechanization of Production Processes in Instrument Manufacturing, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 591 p.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers, technicians, and scientific personnel concerned with mechanization and automation of production processes in instrument manufacturing, and for students and teachers of this subject in vuzes.

GRIGOR'YEV, B. V. (Cand. Tech. Sci.); GORYUNIN, V. V. (Eng.); LITVIN, V. I. (Eng.);
LIKHTACHEV, A. A. (Cand. Tech. Sci.); FELIKSON, Ye. I. (Cand. Tech. Sci.); and
SHNEYDER, Yu. G. (Cand. Tech. Sci.);

- XIV. "Examples of Mechanization and Automation of Instrument-parts Manufacturing Processes," Automation and Mechanization of Production Processes in Instrument Manufacturing, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 591 p.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers, technicians, and scientific personnel concerned with mechanization and automation of production processes in instrument manufacturing, and for students and teachers of this subject in vuzes.

GRIGOR'YEV, B. V. (Cand. Tech. Sci.)

- XVI. "Means for the Mechanization of Assembling Operations," Automation and Mechanization of Production Processes in Instrument Manufacturing, Moscow, Mashgiz, 1958. 591 p.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineers, technicians, and scientific personnel concerned with mechanization and automation of production processes in instrument manufacturing and for students and teachers of this subject in vuzes.

CHERNYSHEV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; YAKHIN, Abram Borisovich [deceased];
GRIGOR'YEV, B.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, rotsenzzent; ANDREYEV, V.A.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; YELISEYEV, M.S., red.izd-va; CHERNOVA,
Z.I., tekhn.red.

[Introduction of automatic programmed control of operations on
metal-cutting machines] Avtomatizatsiya obrabotki na metallorazhu-
shchikh stankakh s primeneniem programnogo upravleniya. Moskva,
Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1959. 194 p.

(MIRA 12:11)

(Metal cutting) (Machine tools--Numerical control)
(Automatic control)

BULOVSKIY, Pavel Ivanovich; GRIGOR'YEV, B.V., kand.tekhn.nauk,
retsenzent; CHANTSEV, M.V., inzh., red.; BOGOMOLOVA, M.F.,
izdat.red.; ROZHIN, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Designing the technological process of assembling instruments]
Osnovy postroeniia tekhnologicheskogo protsessa sborki priborov.
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo obor.promyshl. 1959. 245 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Instrument industry--Management)

~~ORIGOR'YEV, B.~~

Main objective is the development of automation. Izobr.1 rats.
no.7:1-2 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Glavnyy inzhener Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
aviatsionnoy tekhnologii.
(Automation)

S/536/59/000/040/002/005
E062/E435

AUTHOR: Grigor'yev, B.V., Candidate of Technical Sciences
TITLE: The accuracy of manufacture of manometric elastic
deformation elements

PERIODICAL: Moscow. Aviatzionnyy tekhnologicheskii institut.
Trudy. No.40. 1959. Voprosy tekhnologii
priborostroyeniya, pp.55-70

TEXT: The accuracy of manufacture of manometric elastic
deformation elements involves accuracy of dimensions and
geometric form and also the maintenance of the required elastic
and allied properties of the materials of construction.
Formulae are quoted giving the relation between applied pressure
and the deformation of the element for different manometric
membranes and tubes. The formulae show that the deformation is a
function of applied pressure. The form of the relation between
pressure and deformation depends upon the geometric shape and
dimensions of the element and the properties of the material.
The deviation of these dimensions and properties from their
nominal values affect the relationship between pressure and
deformation and, therefore, the maintenance manufacturing
Card 1/2

The accuracy of manufacture ...

S/536/59/000/040/002/005
E062/E435

tolerances on these quantities are essential in the production of manometric elements. Formulae are quoted for various elements giving the effect of variation of dimensional and elastic parameters on the deformation of an element for a particular nominal deformation. The formulae are derived by the methods of approximation or partial differentiation. They are claimed to be new. In addition to the above sources of error, other parameters must be considered. In an elastic deformation element it is desirable that the characteristic should be smooth, that the element should have minimum remanent deformation and hysteresis and maximum static and dynamic strength. An essential role in ensuring the accuracy of elements is played by the preparation of the material used in construction. Selection of suitable methods ensures uniformity and stability of characteristics. Methods of assembly of elements affect their accuracy but this problem is not considered in the paper. Professor V.I. Feodos'yev is mentioned for his contribution in this field. There are 4 figures, 4 tables and 1 Soviet reference.

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4022349

S/0117/64/000/003/0030/0032

AUTHORS: Grigor'yev, B. V.; Kiperan, S. Ya.; Ivanov, G. F.

TITLE: Anode grinding with a belt

SOURCE: Mashinostroitel', no. 3, 1964, 30-32

TOPIC TAGS: metal cutting, anode grinding, electromechanical machining, electric arc machining, titanium, stainless steel

ABSTRACT: Belt anode grinding of conductive materials was investigated using the apparatus shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. The part (2) turns between centers and is connected to the positive terminal of a D.C. supply. A continuous steel belt (1) is connected to the negative terminal. An electrolyte consisting of a colloidal solution of liquid glass ($\text{Na}_2\text{O} \cdot n\text{SiO}_2 + m\text{H}_2\text{O}$) is continuously introduced between the belt and the part, forming a film which is removed by the belt. Arcs formed in this region melt out the material. The test apparatus permitted work on samples 8-50 mm in diameter and 30-400 mm long. The voltage was 24-30 V, and the current ranged between 120 and 180 amps for titanium and was 300 amps for stainless steel. The method was found practical for preliminary machining (7-9 class finish)

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4022349

of very hard metals. The possible time saving was demonstrated by turning a 25 x 25 x 60 mm heat-resistant steel sample to a 15-mm diameter cylinder in a lathe. This process required 15 minutes. The same result was attained by anode grinding in only 40 seconds. Orig. art. has: 7 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 08Apr64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP1022349

ENCLOSURE: 01

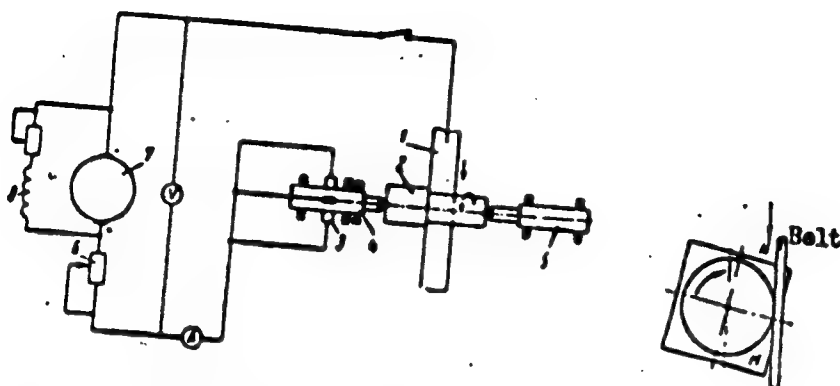


Fig. 1. Schematic of apparatus

1- belt, 2- part, 3- brushes, 4- head spindle, 5- tail stock,
6- rheostat, 7- generator, 8- winding.

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Grigor'yev, B.Ya.

SOV/130-58-12-18/21

TITLE: Automatic Dogs for Gripping Metal (Avtomaticheskiye kleshchi dlya zakhvata metalla)

PERIODICAL: Metallurg, 1958, Nr 12, pp 38-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes a new design of dogs (Fig 1, with which two of the three soaking-pit cranes of the heavy-section mill of the im. A.K. Serova (im. A.K. Serov) metallurgical combine have been fitted. The soaking-pit lids have been modified (Fig 2) to enable them to be lifted by the new dogs. The introduction of this equipment has facilitated and accelerated metal handling at the soaking pits, freeing 16 men for other work. A further improvement, the mechanization of rotation of the dogs, has been incorporated in a set recently built and tested (Fig 3). This was found to have some removable

Card 1/2

, Automatic Dogs for Gripping Metal

SOV/130-58-12-18/21

defects and improved handling efficiencies still further.

There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Metallurgical Combine imeni A.K. Serov (Metallurgicheskiy kombinat im. A. K. Serova)

Card 2/2

BRIGADIER,

Transition of electric travelling cranes to rolling contact bearings.
(MIA 10:9)

1. Serova.
(Bearings (Machinery)) (Cranes, derricks, etc.)

GRIGOR'YEV, B.Ye.; UTESHEV, A.I.; IVANNIKOV, M.Ya., epizootolog.

Elimination of tuberculosis in cattle in Kursk Province collective farms. Veterinariia 34 no.11:81-83 N '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Veterinarnyy otdel kurskogo oblastnogo upravleniya sel'skogo khozyaystva. 2. Nachal'nik veterinarnogo otdela (for Grigor'yev). 3. Zaveduyushchiy epizooticheskim otdelom oblastnoy vetbaklaboratorii (for Uteshev).

(Kursk Province--Tuberculosis in animals)

GRIGOR'YEV, D.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TROITSKIY, Ye.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, laureat Stalinskoy premii.

Precast thin wall prestressed bridge span structures with stressed
clamps. Bet.i shel.-bet. no.3:106-109 Je '55. (MIRA 9:1)
(Bridge construction) (Concrete, Prestressed)

BLINKOV, N.Ye., tekhnik; GRIGOR'YEV, D.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Centralized manufacture of reinforcement bundles for bridge spans
made of prestressed reinforced concrete. Bet.1 shel.-bet. no.3:
100-103 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)
(Bridges, Concrete) (Prestressed concrete)

BLINKOV, M.Ye., ~~tekhnik~~, ORIGOR'YEV, D.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Device for making reinforcement bundles. Transp.stroi. 6 no.12:11-
13 D '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(Prestressed concrete) (Bridges, Concrete)

SOV/124-57 7-8402

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 7, p 143 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Grigor'yev, D. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the Performance of Thin-walled Reinforced concrete Girders Containing Prestressed Longitudinal Reinforcements and Stirrups (Issledovaniye raboty tonkostennykh zhelezobetonnykh balok s predvaritel'no napryazhennymi prodol'noy armaturoy i khomutami)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta transp. str-va 1956, Nr 19, pp 110 176

ABSTRACT: The author demonstrates the expediency of using thin-walled reinforced concrete girders for the span structures of railroad bridges. He calculates both the lateral force required to cause the failure of such a girder and the lateral force that would result in the formations of cracks, and then compares the two sets of forces. The possibility is investigated of applying to prestressed girders the formulae proposed by M. S. Borishanskiy (Materialy konferentsii TsNIPS [Trans. Note should read "TsNIIPS"] (Papers Presented at the Conference of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Industrial Structures), Moscow, Gos. izd-vo lit. po str-vm i arkhitekture, 1953) for calculating the lateral strength of beams made of ordinary reinforced concrete. To

Card 1/2

Investigation of the Performance of Thin-walled Reinforced-concrete Girders (cont.)

SOV/124 57-7-8402

evaluate the stiffness of the girders, the author uses the calculation procedures evolved by V. I. Murashev [Treshchinoustoychivost', zhestkost i prochnost zhelezobetona (The Strength, Stiffness, and Resistance to Cracking of Reinforced Concrete). Moscow, Mashstroyizdat, 1950] and by Ya. M. Nemirovskiy [Materialy konferentsii TsNIPS (Papers Presented at the Conference of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Industrial Structures), Moscow, Gos. izd-vo lit. po stroitel'noy arkhitekture, 1953]. For the purpose of evaluating the amount of allowable shear stress in reinforced-concrete members subjected to lateral compression, shear tests were run on 22 specimens. According to the author these specimens were so shaped that there were no normal stresses whatever present in the shear plane; the failure pattern, however, hardly bears this out. The author concludes that thin-walled reinforced-concrete girders with prestressed longitudinal reinforcements and stirrups are highly cracking-resistant, very rigid, and very strong. His calculations, performed with the Borishanskiy formulae, yielded satisfactory results.

V. A. Gastev

Card 2/2

BERG, O.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRIGOR^{GR}YEV, D.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Use of reinforced concrete in bridge construction. Trudy TSNIIS
Trudy TSNIIS no.27:7-77 '58. (MIRA 11:7)
(Bridges, Concrete)

The role of fluorine, chlorine and tungsten-oxide compounds in the artificial formation of magnesium micas. D. P. Grigor'ev. *Mém. soc. russe minéral.* 60, 347-Klin English 339-4(1935).—A review of the literature and G.'s own exper. shows that the presence of certain volatile substances (mineralizers) in the artificial melts from which the micas form is not necessary. In all cases H₂O or F was present. One or the other of these enters into the mica mol. as an essential constituent. Cl or WO₃ in melts merely autocryst., probably by reduction of viscosity, and neither is necessary for the formation of micas. R. H. B.

1st and 2nd stages

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

retrochemical notes. D. P. Grigoriev. *Problems*
Soviet Geol. 6, 1003-7(1920); *Rev. geol.* 17, 254. - In
petroleum. calcn. TdH is added to the bases R0 to R1
SoH. TdH is consid. in magnesium minerals where it
replaces the bases and not SoH. I. F. Schauer

ASU SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

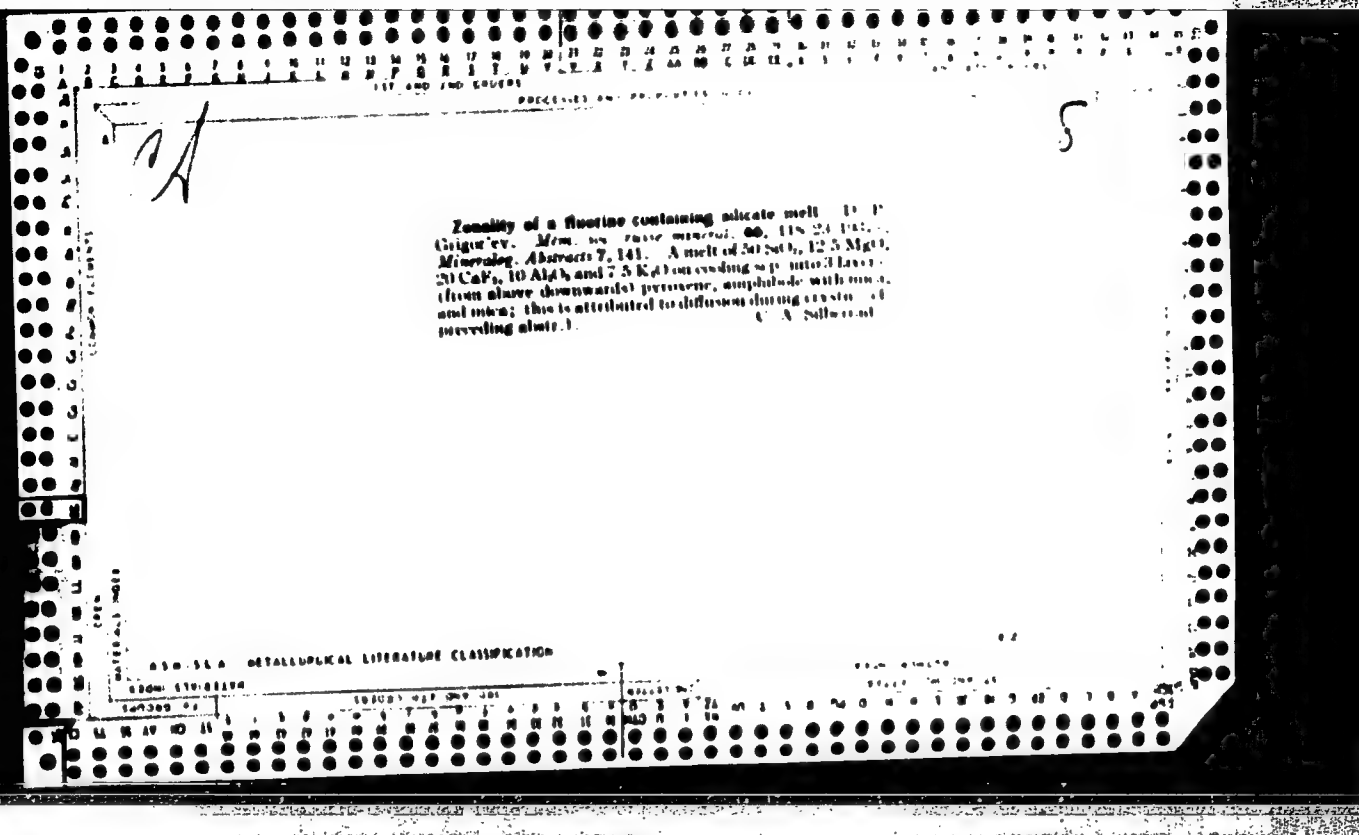
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Differentiation of some silicate melts due to formation of two immiscible fluids. D. P. Grigor'ev and E. A. Iskyul. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S., Chem. nat. Sci., Ser. geol.* 1957, 77-100; *Mineralog. Abstracts* 7, 41. A silicate melt with CaF_2 and K_2CO_3 as fluxes sep. into 2 phases. The lower is an emulsion with minute glassy globules enclosed in a glassy groundmass. The upper layer contains many gaseous inclusions. It is suggested that the liquid immiscibility is detd. by the presence of F, and that B and H_2O may have the same effect. The products are compared with variolite (Levinson-Lessing, *C. A.* 12, 6190²), and analyses are given. C. A. S.

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



GRIGOR'EV, D. P.

GRIGOR'EV, D. P. SO-CALLED "MELTING TEMPERATURES"
OF SOME MINERALS. *Mem. on some mineral*, 76, 673-76
(1937). — Refractoriness of minerals, such as tremolite,
serpentine, talc, and kaolin, given in text books is in reality
not refractoriness because these minerals disintegrate on
heating and form new systems with different solid phases.

COMMON VARIABLES INDEX

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES INDEX

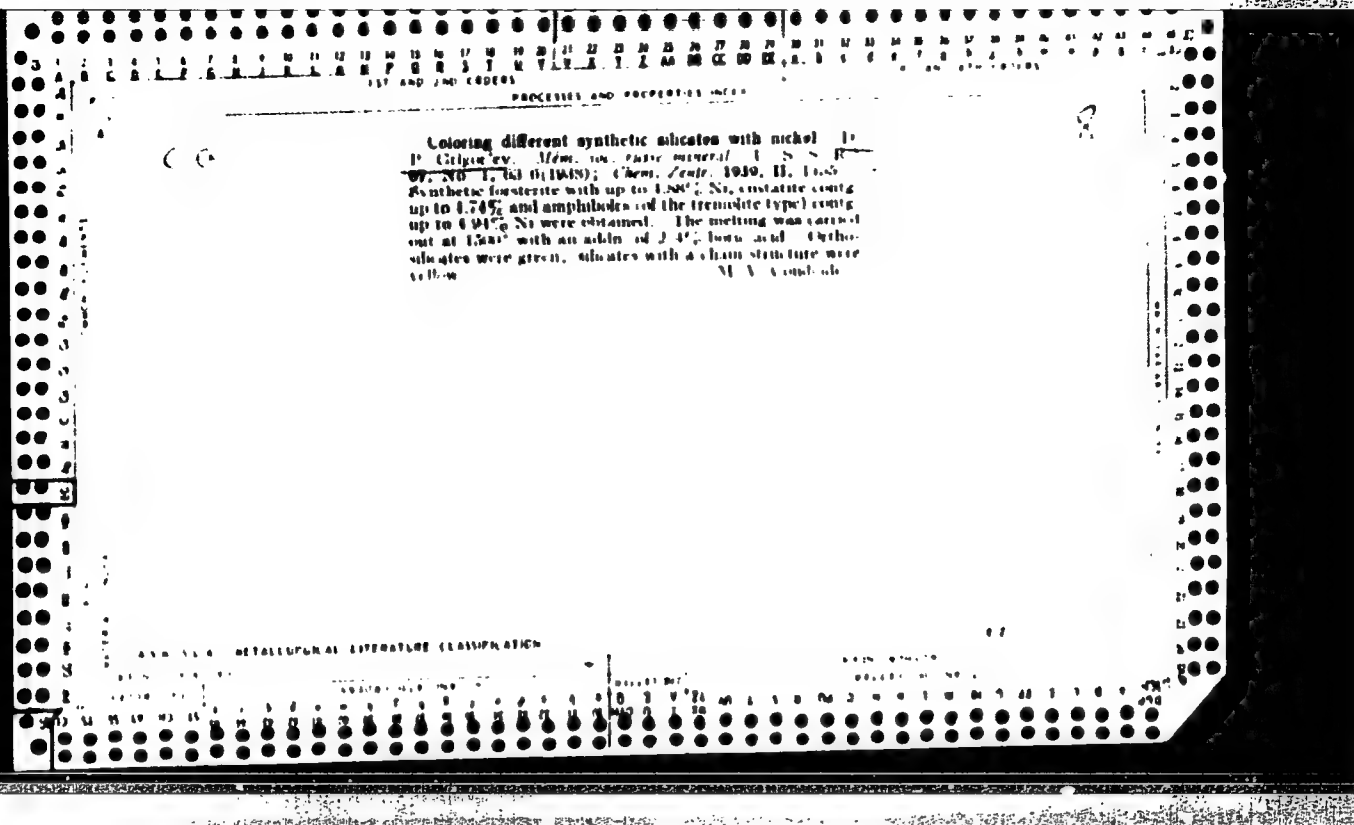
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

1st and 2nd copies		PROCESSED AND PROPERTY NO.		1st and 2nd copies	
COMMON ELEMENTS		A		2	
<p>Synthesis and investigation of biotite. 11. P. (Lumpkin, Comp. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S. 20, 301 2(1949)(in English); cf. C. A. 30, 3621, 4045). Mixts. were made using excess P, to give $2KFe_2Al_2Si_2O_{10}(OH)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$. After melting in Pt under neutral atm. at 1450° the melt solidified giving partly lustrous, almost black, lamellae 4 sq. mm. in diam. Partial analysis showed 27.67% FeO and only 0.46% Fe_2O_3. Optical exam. showed pleochroism $\gamma = X$ brown, X colorless; direct extinction; $2V = 0^\circ$; $N_g = 1.560 \pm 0.002$, $N_p = 1.561$. P and Fe sharply reduce the no; Ti, Mn, Ni and Cr raise the no in natural micas.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">D. W. Pearce</p>					
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION					
100000 72		100000 72		100000 72	

The reciprocal action of feldspar, "pyroxene" and sulfide melts. D. P. Craig, *Am. Jour. Sci. Mineral.* 67, No. 1, p. 177-190, 1930, 11, 1934. Mixts. of 58% diopside and 42% anorthite, or 62% diopside and 38% plagioclase were melted with FeS to 1300°. The melts solid. into a lower sulfide layer which is very little reabsorbed, and an upper silicate layer in which very little sulfide is dissolved. 31. A. Condon

21. 3 Conclusion

ADDITIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHIC CLASSIFICATION



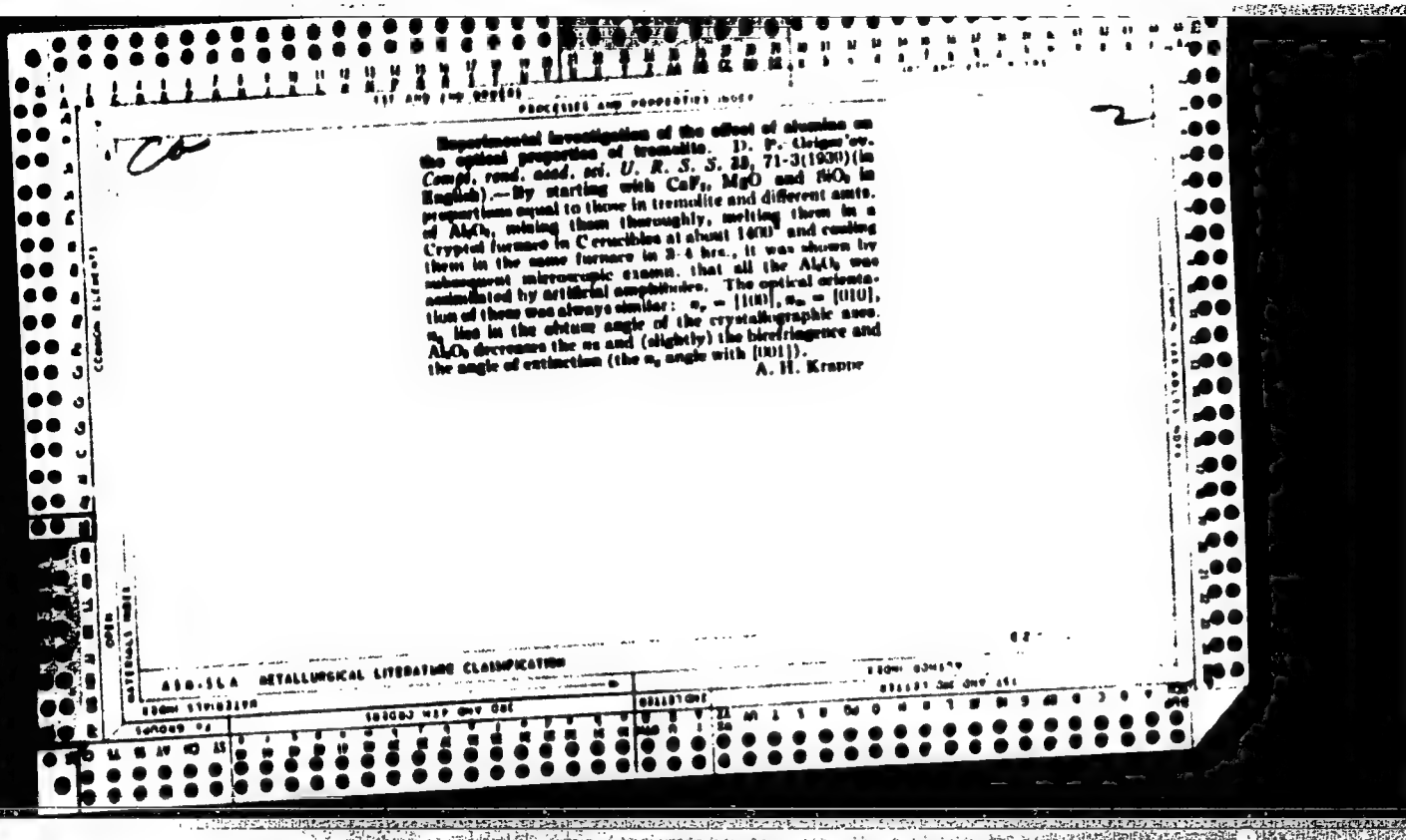
Gravitational differentiation of a silicate melt containing
volatile substances. In: P. Gerasimov and A. N. Gelfond.
Melt and vol. R. N. N. Ser. 1939, No. 4, 194. (See
English, 1940; cf. C. A. 35, 472). The charge contg.
SiO₂ 45%, Al₂O₃ 13%, CaO 4%, MgO 5%, K₂O 11%,
and NH₄Cl 100% was melted in a crucible, the mixture
remaining in the liquid state at 1400° for 10 min. after which
it was cooled for 1 x 1 hr. The melt was completely
cryst. and porous. The melt consisted of Mg spinel and
Mg calcareous mica. The upper part contained 10%
spinel and 90% mica whereas the lower part had 25%
spinel and 75% mica. H. Z. K. m. b.

ca

THE MUTUAL RELATIONS OF BIOTITE AND MUSCOVITES IN PEGMATITE VEINS. By P. GILGUEV. Bull. ex. mineralog. Moscou, Ser. 46, 17, 18 (in English, 20, 21, 1930).

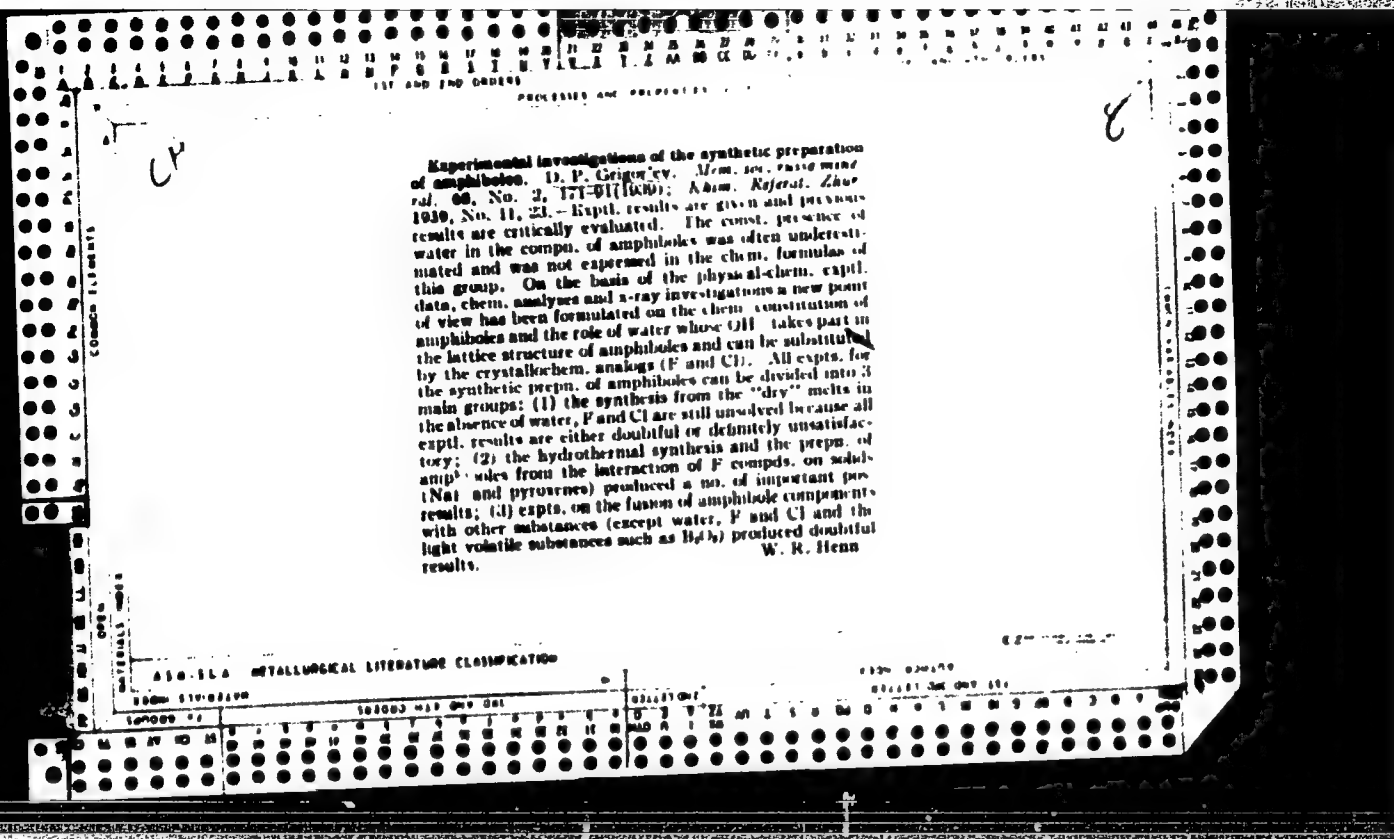
Inclusions of biotite in muscovite and replacement of biotite by muscovite are the only two types of relations existing in pegmatite veins. The elec. properties of muscovite are not greatly affected by the presence of black inclusions of biotite. H. R. WIRTH

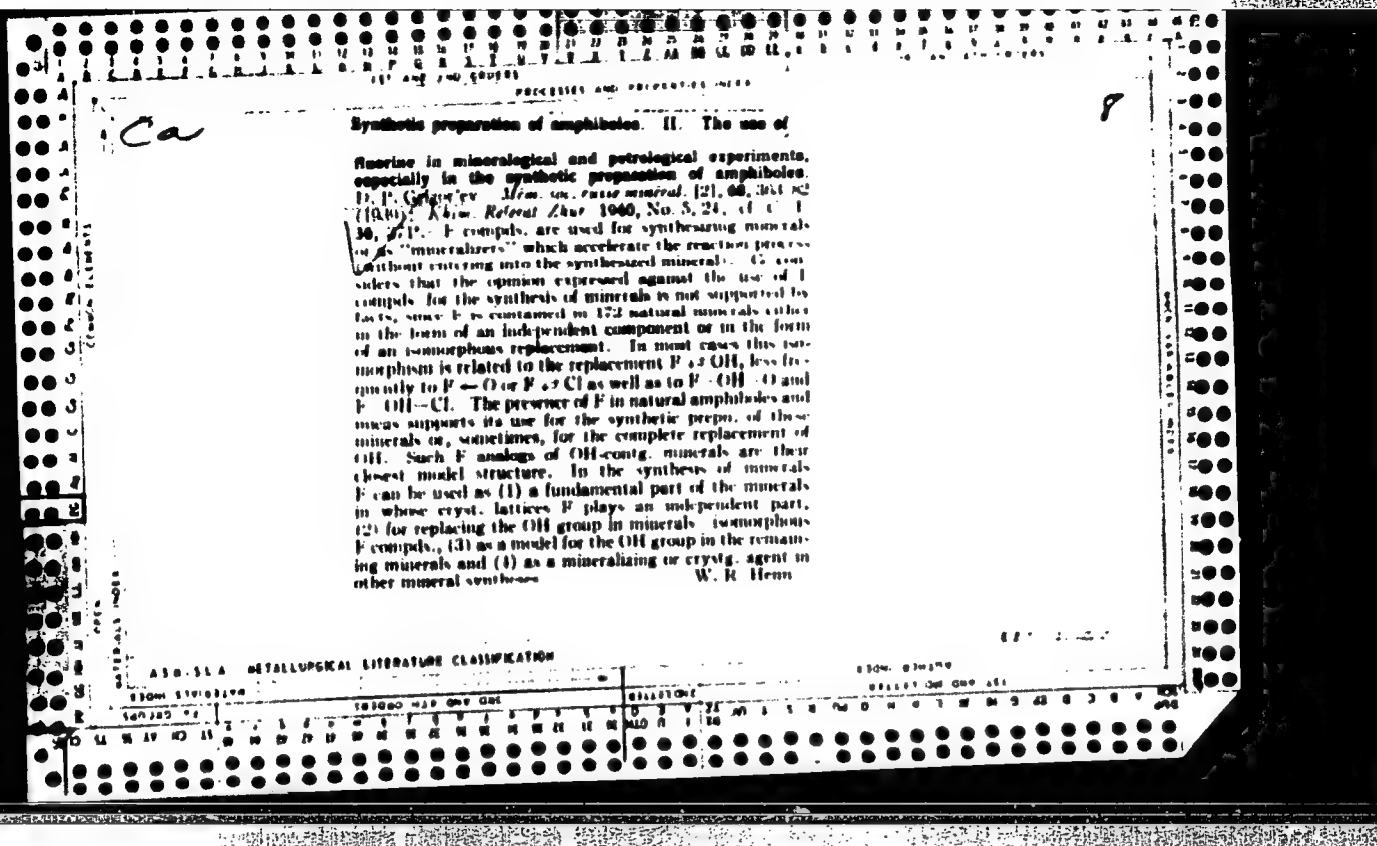
ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



Crystallographic investigation of artificial mullite. 1)
P. G. Gerasimov and I. I. Shadrin. *Compt. rend. Acad.
Sci. U.S.S.R.* 23, 933-4 (1968) (in English). — A specimen
of mullite obtained by the method of Ginzberg (cf. C. A.
B2, 8719P) was subjected to gonometric and optical
crystal analysis. $n_o = 1.657$, $n_e = 1.644$; the small
deviations from the results of Bowen and Gierg (cf. C. A.
B2, 2547) are probably due to the presence of impurities.
A gonometric study gave the following values for the an-
gles: (1)(110) (110) = $90^\circ 42'$; (2)(110) (110) =
 $80^\circ 10'$, as compared with $90^\circ 47'$ and $80^\circ 11'$ found by
Bowen and Gierg. 3 references. A. H. Knappe

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										100 AND 5TH ORDERS									
PROCEDURES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>CA</p> <p>Diagrams of immiscible liquid regions in some silicate systems (conversions and additions). D. F. Gagarov. <i>Zapiski Metallovedeniya Otdeleniya</i> [2], 1959, Pt. 66, No. 1, 27-31; <i>Khim. Akad. Nauk. SSSR</i>, No. 10, 22-23, 1959. G. checked the results of Gagarov (C. A. 31, 1960) and proposed to introduce several changes and additions related to the regions of the existence of immiscible liquids in the systems of the silicate systems $SiO_2-MgO-SiO_2$, $CaAl_2Si_2O_8-SiO_2-MgO-Al_2O_3$, and $SiO_2-MgO-SiO_2-CaAl_2Si_2O_8$ (W. R. Moore).</p>																			
<p>ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p> <p>10000 00000 10000 00000 10000 00000 10000 00000 10000 00000 10000 00000 10000 00000 10000 00000 10000 00000 10000 00000</p>																			





New ideas in synthetic mineralogy. D. P. Giguère, *Nature* 29, No. 1, 47-50 (1940); *Chem. Zentr.* 1940, II, 3001. As an aid in compensating the time factor in synthetic mineralogy, the use of "mineralizers," such as H_2O , in compounds of WCl_6 , or by carrying out the process of crystal growth at high temp. are considered. The suitability of tests with P instead of the OH group is referred to.

M. V. Condon

ASD 344 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

X-ray investigation of synthetic amphibole prepared from fused pyroxene. D. P. GILBERT AND V. N. DUDININA. *Zapiski Vserossiiskogo Mineral'noobshchestva*, 66 [2 3] 217-26 (1940); *Chem. Abstracts*, 4 [4] 31 (1941). -- Synthetic amphibole produced by fusing pyroxene with additions of F is not a monomineral compound as it appeared from optical data. The product consists of two crystalline phases: amphibole of the tremolite type and fluorite (over 16.5%). The synthetic amphibole has the chemical composition $\text{FeCa}_2\text{Mg}_2\text{Si}_6\text{O}_{22}(\text{F},\text{Cl})_2$. See "Synthetic..." *Chem. Abs.*, 31 [2] 30 (1942). M 110.

23. 24.

Diagram showing the dependence of saturation of magnetization on the content of iron oxides. D. P. Grigoriev and A. V. Kotulski (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1961, 21, 691-693). W. R. A.

on adv.

Products of fusing hornblende with fluorite additions. D. P. Grigor'ev and O. N. Lebedeva (*Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S.*, 1941, **26**, 767-769).—A 9:1 mixture of hornblende and NH_4F was fused. The melt contained mica of the phlogopite type, amphibole (II), magnetite (III), and an unknown mineral, identified by analysis as Ca aluminosilicate (III). The order of separation is (II), mica, (I), and (III). The order of separation of (I) and mica is discussed. The intergrowth of the two crystals indicates the existence of epitaxy, which may be due to the structural similarity of the two minerals. A. J. M.

The fundamental problems of mineralogy. I. The definition of the term "mineral." D. P. Gerasimov. *Mineralogicheskii Zhurnal* 72, 198 15(1977) 1-10. English transl. in *Mineralogical Magazine* 41, 10-21(1977).

ASB SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

C1		18	
<p>Synthesis and study of phlogopite. D. P. Geiger'ev. <i>Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.</i> 43, 67-69; <i>Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.</i> 43, 63-65 (1941) (in English). Four phlogopite, corresponding very closely to the formula $KMg_3P_2(AlSi_4O_{10})$, was prepd. by fusing, in a C crucible at 1350°, the components K_2CO_3, MgO, Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 (taken in the ratio corresponding to the formula given above) together with 25% NH_4F. During fusion, CO_2, NH_3 and part of the NH_4F were volatilized. The product, after cooling, was obtained as mica scales having an area up to 10 sq. mm. with $N_x = 1.554$ and $N_y = 1.618$. A higher degree of optical symmetry was observed than the monoclinic symmetry of natural phlogopite. Care must be used, when studying light micas in hornstones, to avoid confusing phlogopites with superficially similar muscovites.</p> <p>J. W. Perry</p>			
<p>ABSTRACTED FROM: JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY</p>			

Results of gravitational shifting of crystals in veins of alpine type in the near-polar Urals. D. P. Grigoriev (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U. S. S. R., 1961, 241, 17-20).-- The results of gravitational shifting of crystals in veins are summarized as: (1) sprinkling of upper rock crystal faces with minute crystals and fragments of rock crystal and other vein minerals; (2) the existence of "ghosts", i.e., areas of crystal faces which have been protected from the above process; (3) evidence of the existence of convection currents in the aq. solution filling the veins affecting the nature of the rock surface. A ~~new~~ new result of gravitational shifting, described as the existence of suspended crystals, was discovered in an irregular fragment of rock crystal with inclusions of fibrous amphibole (cryssoilite and prochlorite). A. J. L.

CA 9

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Native magnetic gold. V. A. Obruchev and D. P. Grigor'ev. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 46, 518-20 (1945); *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U.R.S.S.* 46, 200-2 (1945) (in English); *cf. C.A.* 30, 2800. Native magnetic gold, having a magnetic susceptibility intermediate between magnetite and ordinary hematite, consisted of 78.2% Au, 17.3% Ag, and 4.4% Fe. The Fe content appears to be of the right order of magnitude (*cf. C.A.* 36, 1167) to account for the observed magnetic properties. J. W. P.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Handwritten: 87

Regular intergrowth of samarskite and columbite from
the Union Mountains, D. C. Gieseler. *Mim.* in
Trans. Mineral. Soc., 67-68(1915); *Mim.* in Trans. Min.
Soc., 67-68(1915).
M. H. Pleschke

ASB-SLA DETAILORIAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUP DIVISION

SECTION

GRIGOREV, D. P.

"Certain Manifestations of the Influence of Gravitational Force on the Formation and Distribution of Minerals in Deposits. Zr, Vseross Mineralogicheskogo Ob-va, No 2, 1946 (152).
(Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No 6 Nov/Dec 1947)

SO: U-3218, 3 Apr 1953

GRIGOR'YEV, D. P.

"The 130th Anniversary of the Russian Mineralogical Society," The American Mineralogist, vol. 31, No. 11-12, pp 601-2, 1946.

Contains information on the Mineralogical Society of the USSR

GRIGOR-YEV, D. P.

USSR/Ore Deposits
Geology

Jan 1967

"The Origin of Minerals," D. P. Grigor-yev, 11 pp

"Zapiski Vserossiyskogo Mineralogicheskogo Obsh-
chestva" No 1

The author chooses as his method for studying the origin of minerals an examination of all the moments of origin of the mineral, studying the minerals themselves for this purpose. He considers the genetic signs which are in the formation of the minerals, and claims to establish the history of minerals from their origin to the moment of their change or disappearance.

1967

GRIGORIEV, D. P.

PA 15795

USSR/Quartz
Mineral deposits

Apr 1947

"Epitaxial Overgrowth of Quartz on Feldspar,"
D. P. Grigoriev, I. I. Shafranovskiy, 8 pp

"Zap Vse Min Ob" Vol LXIV, No 4

Studies of intergrowths of quartz and feldspar from
the Schetochynaya Yama in Transbaikalia.

15795

GRIGOR'YEV, D. P.

PA 52174

USSR/Minerals
Geology

Oct 1947

"Mineralogical Section of the Ural Geological Society,"
D. P. Grigor'yev, Charter Mem of Soc, 1 p

"Zapiski Vserossiyskogo Mineralogo Obshchestva" Series 2,
Part LXXVI No 3

Discusses briefly sessions of Ural Geological Society
held 22 Apr 1947 and 5 May 1947. Discusses some of
the articles submitted for judgment; also mentions
articles submitted at 12 May 1947 session.

52174

GRIGORI'YEV, D. P.

PA 52T73

USSR/Minerals
Terminology

Oct 1947

"Rules for the Nomenclature of Minerals by Their
Chemical Composition," D. P. Grigor'yev, 64 pp

"Zapiski Vsesoyuznogo Mineralogo Obshchestva" Series 2,
Part LXXVI, No 3

Many different methods of naming minerals lead to
general confusion. Author submits method of naming
various minerals according to their chemical composi-
tion. Gives examples to prove the value of the new
method.

52T73

Grigoriyev, D. A.

Grigoriyev, D. A. "On the problem of the distinguishing primary and secondary liquid inclusions in minerals," Mineral. sbornik, No. 2, 1948, p. 79-81 - Bibliogr: 21 items

3: 3850, 16 June 57, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1957).

GRIGOR'YEV, D. P., PROF

PAS/49T37

USSR/Geology
Minerals

Jul 48

"Chalcobornite and the Evolution of Its Mineral
Forms," Prof D. P. Grigor'yev, 1½ pp

"Priroda" No 7

Various factors bring about evolution of mineral
forms. Briefly describes effect of temperature in
producing these evolutions. Discusses characteris-
tics of CuFeS_2 and Cu_2FeS_4 , and various geological
actions which change these two different mineral
forms into chalcobornite.

5/49T37

GRIGOR'YEV, D. P. Prof

PA 9/49TT5

USSR/Minerals

Oct 48

Slates

Structural Analysis

"Atomic Structure of Lawsonite," Prof D. P.
Grigor'yev, 1 p

"Priroda" No 10

Presence of Lawsonite in USSR determined only recently. Lodochnikov discovered lawsonite-chloride slates on Kyzyl-Tash River in southern Urals. Typical chemical formula and atomic structure of mineral based on plane of second pinacoid. Contains water of hydration in its chemical make-up, which can be isolated only at temperature of 700°.

9/49TT5

CH 11, 11, 11.

Grigor'ev, D. P. "Synthesis and study of ilmenite in connection with experimental research works in the mineralogy of pyrite deposits," Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ural'skiy filial), Issue 14, 1948, p. 9-27 - Bibliog: 27 items

SC: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, N. 1, 1953).

Genesis of copper sulfides in the pyrite ore deposits of the Northern Ural. *Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Ser. Geol.* 1960, No. 1, 1-10. (English transl. in *Geol. Surv. Res. Bull.* 1960, No. 1, 1-10.) While Zn and Pb occur only as sphalerite and galena, associated with the pyrite ore bodies of the Northern Ural, Cu is observed in a rich series of hypogene sulfides, namely chalcocite, bornite, chalcocite, digenite, cubanite, valkrite (Cu_2FeS_2 or Cu_3FeS_4), orange-bornite (Cu_2FeS_3), the latter rare mineral interesting because of its parallelism with the synthetic compd. Cu_2FeS_3 of Merwin and Lombard (C.A. 31, 48814). Enargite is very rare; luzonite and lamotteite are doubtful. The metasomatic reactions in the sulfide ores are

characterized by the progressively more distinct inter-ference lines in the x-ray diagrams, and the increase of their intensities. The absence of all the characteristics for graphite in ordinary coals, the much different structural parameters, and the absence of any continuous transition from anthracite to graphite being about the hypothesis that a series of intermediate compds. may exist. If an artificial crystal, by a sudden heating to high temp., however, is done, or in nature a contact metamorphism is active, nuclei of graphite are formed in the coal substance which may grow to graphite crystals. Such a highly accelerating process is, e.g., the coke production from coals; the temp. is highly important for the structure of the coke;

bornite \rightarrow digenite \rightarrow chalcocite is normal, with very rare cubanite or valkrite in the place of chalcocite. This series is at the same time a gradual enrichment in Cu (from 0 to 80%), and a decrease in Fe and S (the latter from 35 to 20%). The parageneses pyrite-chalcocite and pyrrhotite-bornite, chalcocite-chalcocite, etc. are "forbidden"; therefore the parageneses are in general restricted to 2 or 3 typical sulfides, as seen by tie-lines in the diagram Fe-Cu-S. The metasomatic changes are also accompanied by vol. changes during the reactions which are in agreement with the vol. laws of Lindgren (C.A. 13, 21), and the phys.-chem. principles given by Korshinskii (1936). In the reactions during the metasomatic cycle, Cu and S are the principal "mobile" ions in the solns, while Fe is of a secondary importance, and systematically eliminated from the primary high-Fe mineralizations. The geol. conditions of the metasomatism and tectonic effects may be responsible for the rather wide differences of the degree of the Cu ore formation in individual deposits, and are also det'd. by time factors. Similar regularities are observed in the metamorphic Cu ores of the Altai, and partly of the Caucasus. In the S. Ural the author described chalcocite veins in pyrite bodies, apparently of metasomatic origin. In pyrite ores, sphalerite and galena are metasomatic mineralizations; the metal succession is Zn-Cu-Pb. There are also other types of deposits which, however, show the same general reaction of Cu-bearing solns. with Fe sulfides, forming Cu ores, and a removal of Fe. W. Eitel

GRIGOR'YEV, D. P.

FA 7/27/100

SECRET/NOFORN

USSR/Mining
Minerals

Jul/Aug/Sep 48

"One Hundred Seventy-Five Years of Mineralogy in the Mining Institute," D. P. Grigor'yev, Active Mem, Acad Sci USSR, Chair of Mineral, Leningrad Order of Lenin Mining Inst, 8 pp

"Zapiski V-S Mineral Obshch" Part 77, No 3

Written in honor of the 175th anniversary of the founding of the Institute. Session convened 1 Nov 1948. Briefly traces the history of the activities of the more illustrious members.

8/49T100

GRIGOR'YEV, D. P., PROF.

USSR/Academy of Sciences - Geologists
"New Problems of Genetic Mineralogy," Prof D. P.
Grigor'yev

Sep 50

"Priroda" No 9, pp 22-30

Reviews history of development of genetic mineralogy and features distinguishing Soviet from foreign genetic mineralogy. Mentions the following persons as contributing greatly to the development of the science in the USSR: G. G. Lemaleyn, I. I. Shafranovskiy, Leningrad; G. M. Vertushkov, Sverdlovsk; N. P. Yermakov, L'vov; A. V. Shubnikov, Leningrad/Moscow; G. I. Vazbutskiy,

212T1

Leningrad; Ye M. Laz'ko, Moscow; S. M. Ivanov, Sverdlovsk; P. S. Vadillo, Kishinev; G. G. Grushkin, Tashkent; A. Ye. Karyakin, Leningrad; M. Yu. Idornikova, Moscow; I. V. Iogansen, Leningrad; S. A. Rudenko, Leningrad; and P. F. Ivankin, Prunze.

212T1

DANA, James Dwight; DANA, Edward Salisbury; MIKHAYEV, V.I., [translator];
POPOV, G.M., [translator]; NEMILOVA, A.V., [translator]; FRANK-
KAMENETSKIY, V.A., [translator]; GRIGOR'YEV, D.P., redaktor;
BALASHOV, L.S., redaktor; NIKIFOROVA, A.B., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[The system of mineralogy. Translated from the English] Sistema
mineralogii. Perevod s angliiskogo V.I.Mikheeva i dr. Pod.red.
D.P.Grigor'eva. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry. Vol.1 [second
half. Oxydes and hydroxyls] 2-i polutom. Okisly i gidrookisly.
1951. 419 p. (MIRA 8:5)
(Mineralogy)

GRIGOR'YEV, D.P.

DANA, James Dwight; DANA, Edward Salisbury; BALASHOVA, M.N., [translator];
GRIGOR'YEVA, N.P., [translator]; MIKHEYEV, V.I., [translator];
SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I., [translator]; GRIGOR'YEV, D.P., redaktor;
BALASHOV, L.S., redaktor; IL'YIN, tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[The system of mineralogy. Translated from the English] Sistema mineralogii. Perevod s angliiskogo M.N.Balashovoi, i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo inostrannoi lit-ry. Vol.1. [first half. Elements, sulfides, sulfosalts] 1-i polutom. Elementy, sul'fidy, sulfosoli. 1951 607 p.
(Mineralogy) (MIRA 8:5)

CA

Mineral growth. D. P. Geiger'ev (Leningrad, School of Mines). *Zapiski Vostochn. Mineral. (Mishchenko (Mém. sur. some mineral.)* 88, 15-31(1951); cf. C.A. 66, 6777g.---
The first formation of a crystal nucleus is detd. by the phys.-chem. conditions of the medium from which it is crystal. A detailed discussion is given to crystal growth starting from the walls of a vein, with a fabric analysis of the rock crystal veins of the Ural in quartz-sericite-chlorite schists. The secondary growth of crystals on faces of individuals of an older generation and on fragments (chalcedony-quartz), with parallel edges, etc., is emphasized. An extension of these principles is given for the regular intergrowth of two different crystal phases, e.g. dolomite on rhombohedralite; growth of a foreign phase inserted between two periods of growth of the host is often indicated by different habits. The oriented growth of one crystal phase on a host depends on the properties of the substratum also (for hemimorphic structures) on a polarity of crystallographic axes. The no. of the nuclei formed on a vein wall, etc., is discussed according to Koenigsberger's principles for alpine mineral deposits, with statistical classifications. The paragenetic schemes for the veins of the Central Alps are given as quant. examples, which may be extended even to mineral growth phenomena in complex rocks. W. E.

GRIGOR'YEV, D. P.

Mineralogy - Periodicals

New publication, "News of the Uzbekistan Section of the All-Union Mineralogical Society." Zap. Vses. min. ob. ob., no. 3, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified

GRIGOR'YEV, D.P.

New requirements of mineralogy in relation to experimental work on the origin of minerals. (In: Soveshchanie po eksperimental'noi mineralogii i petrografii. 4th, Moscow, 1952. Trudy, Moskva, 1953. No.2, p.15-21). (MLRA 7:3)

1. Kafedra mineralogii Leningradskogo ordenov Lenina i Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni gornogo instituta. (Mineralogy)

GRIGOR'YEV, D.P.

Genesis of botryoidal or metacolloidal aggregates of minerals.
Zapiski Vsesoyuz.Mineralog. Obshchestva 82, 7-21 '53. (MLRA 6:4)
(CA 47 no.17:8591 '53)

1. GRIGOR'YEV, D. P.
2. USSR (600)
4. Mineralogy
7. Origin of calcareous, or metacolloid, collomorphic aggregates of minerals.
Zap. Vses. min. ob. - va 82, No. 1, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

1. GRIGOR'YEV, D. P.; SMOL'YANINOV, N. A.
 2. USSR (600)
 4. Mineralogy - Classification
 7. Classification scheme of minerals in the "Course program 'mineralogy' for specialty of geology and mineral prospecting." Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 82, No. 1, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I., deystvitel'nyy chlen; MIKHEYEV, V.I., deystvitel'nyy chlen;
GRIGOR'YEV, D.P., deystvitel'nyy chlen.

Work of A.N. Zavaritskii in crystallography. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 82 no.2:
105-108 '53.
(MLRA 6:6)
(Crystallography)

GRIGOR'YEV, D. P.

USSR/Geophysics - Druse

21 Mar 53

"Two Types of Druse Minerals," D. P. Grigor'yev and
M. D. Kapitonov, Leningrad Mining Inst

DAN SSSR, Vol 89, No 3, pp 543-545

Distinguish two types of druse: 1) accretional druse
and 2) recrystallized druse. The first type is fre-
quently formed in hydrothermic seams and in filler
strata; the second type is formed in the cavities of
many mineral rocks. Both types are often found jointly,
but formed at different times under different conditions.
Presented by Acad A. A. Polkanov.

272T36

DANA, James Dwight; GRIGOR'YEV, D.P., redaktor; GRIGOR'YEVA, N.P. [translator]; ZHAMENSKAYA, V.K., redaktor; SHAPOVALOV, V.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor.

[The system of mineralogy. Translated from the English] Sistema mineralogii. Perevod s angliiskogo. Vol. 2. Pt. 2. [Selenates and tellurates, selenites and tellurites, chromates, phosphates, arsenates and vanadates, antimonates; antimonites and arsenites, vanadium oxyesalts, molybdates and tungstates, organic compounds] Selenaty i telluraty, selenity i tellurity, khromaty, fosfaty, arsenaty i vanadaty, antimonaty; antimony i arsenity, oksisoli vanadiia, molibdaty i vol'framaty, organicheskie soedineniia. Pod red. D.P. Grigor'eva. Moskva, Izd-vo inostranoi lit-ry. 1954. 589 p. (MLA 7:10) (Mineralogy)

GRIGOR'YEV, D.P., deystvitel'nyy chlen.

Records of the Uzbekistan Department of the All-Union Mineral-
ogical Society, no.3. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 83 no.1:80 '54.

(MLRA 7:3)

(Mineralogy--Periodicals)

GRIGOR'YEV, D.P.

Records of the Uzbekistan Branch of the All-Union Mineralogical
Society, no.6. Zap.Vses.min.ob-vo 83 no.2:175 '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(Uzbekistan--Mineralogical societies) (Mineralogical Socie-
ties--Uzbekistan)

GRIGOR'YAN, D. P.

"Certain Phenomena of the Genesis of Minerals in Veins," Izv. Ucheb.-izv. otd. Vses. mineralog. o-va, 83, No 3, pp 177-197, 1954.

The author considers the crystallization of vein minerals, mainly quartz, in filled veins. In the crystallization of quartz in open fissures, he distinguished three stages: (1) in the first stage the growth of the individual disordered oriented crystals occurs; (2) in the second stage the growth of many crystals in accordance with the principle of geometric selection occurs, with gradual filling of the spaces where the separate crystals are growing toward one another; and (3) in the third stage only crystals that are strictly perpendicular to the walls of the vein can grow, there being no concretions among such crystals; theoretically they can grow indefinitely long (the stage of parallel-columnar aggregation). All three stages possess continuous process of crystallization, which can terminate at any of them depending on conditions. (EhGool, No 4, 1955)

Sov. No. 581, 7 Oct 55

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4,
p 79 (USSR) 15-57-4-4546

AUTHOR: Grigor'yev, D. P.

TITLE: ~~Some Notes on the Appearance of Chemical Alteration in Minerals~~
Some Notes on the Appearance of Chemical Alteration in Minerals (Neskol'ko zamechaniy o yavleniyakh khimicheskogo izmeneniya mineralov)

PERIODICAL: Zap. Uzbekist. otd. Vses. mineralog. o-va, 1955, Nr 8, pp 85-104

ABSTRACT: Two types of relations between minerals and their alteration products are distinguished: pseudomorphous transformation and development of replacement structures with reprecipitation. In pseudomorphous transformation, the solid products of the reaction are formed directly at the site of the reaction and crystallization. They are confined to the volume and form of the altered mineral. During replacement with reprecipitation, there is more material than the

Card 1/3

15-57-4-4546

Some Notes on the Appearance of Chemical Alteration (Cont.)

replaced mineral can contain and some material is deposited around the mineral. In investigating the mechanism of alteration, it is necessary to distinguish between the mechanisms of introduction and removal of material, and also to recognize the mechanism of the chemical reaction itself. When solutions react with minerals there is a transfer of substance through the interstices between grains, through pores, or in the crystalline substance itself. The author divides the chemical reactions, originating during alteration of minerals, into simple (combining reactions and dissociating reactions) and complex (representing different combinations of the simple reactions). Reactions of chemical alteration occur directly in minerals. In the crystalline structure of the mineral, during this process and with the mineral retaining its fundamental arrangement, atoms are either added, or removed, or replaced (atoms of small size are moved along interspaces, expulsion is achieved only by large atoms). The complete alteration of a mineral proceeds in two stages: solution of the mineral and the formation of a combination insoluble under the existing conditions. Cases are known

Card 2/3

15-57-4-4546

Some Notes on the Appearance of Chemical Alteration (Cont.)

of replacement developing irregularly, exhibiting a selective character. Such occurrences are associated with the distinctive features of the minerals themselves, their crystalline structure, and their internal constitution--zoned or segmented arrangements. Chemical reactions without change in volume are common, especially in metasomatism. The rule of equal volumes is true only in pseudomorphous change. The preservation of outer form and size of a mineral is sometimes accompanied by a change in volume by removal of material, fresh precipitation, and the formation of cavities and pores. An increase in volume may also occur by newly formed material. All volumetric features should be kept in mind during study of the chemical changes in minerals. The author furnishes examples, illustrating different occurrences of chemical alteration of minerals.

Card 3/3

T. A. Ya.

GRIGOR'YEV, D. P.

USSR/ Geology--Stalactitic formations

Card 1/1 Pub. 86--26/39

Authors : Grigor'ev, D. P., Prof.

Title : Stalactites with dissolved ends

Periodical : Priroda 44/1, 114-115, Jan 1955

Abstract : A study is made of stalactites as indicators of geological action. Besides the usual stalactites and stalagmites of limestone there are instances of their being formed of other materials such as goethite. A study of the shape of stalactite ends, which are partly dissolved can determine the direction of the plumb line during their formation. The time and character of the shifting of parts of the earth's crust can be indicated exactly by stalactites that are inclined from their original position. Illustrations.

Institution : Leningrad Mineral Institute

Submitted :

GRIGOR'YEV, D.P.

V.I. Vernadskii and present-day mineralogy. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va
84 no. 2: 136-142 '55. (MIRA p. 10)
(Verandskii, Vladimir Ivanovich, 1863-1945)

VERTUSHKOV, G.N.; ORIGOR'YEV, D.P.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Konstantin Konstantinovich Matveev; 1875-1954. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va
84 no.2:251-252 '55. (MLRA 8:10)
(Matveev, Konstantin Konstantinovich, 1875-1954)

GRIGOR'YEV, D.P.

~~What is "genetic mineralogy?"~~ Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 84 no.3:377-378
'55. (MLRA 8:11)

(Mineralogy)

GRIGOR'YEV, D.P.; GANCHENVA, L.K.

Parallel columnar calcite from Pitkyaranta. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 84
no.4:443-445 '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Kafedra mineralogii Leningradskego gornego instituta.
(Pitkyaranta--Calcite)

BELIAKOV, M.P.; GRIGOR'YEV, D.P.; SHAFRANOVSKIY, I.I.

In memory of B.IA.Osadchev. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 84 no.4:504-505
'55. (MIRA 9:6)
(Osadchev, Boris Iakovlevich, 1912-1954)

GRIGOR'YEV, D. P.

USSR/ Minerals

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 38/51

Authors : Grigor'yev, D. P., and Gamzulova, I. Ya.

Title : Parallel-columnar quartz from Avar Koyasu sources in Dagestan

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 101/2, 339-342, Mar 11, 1955

Abstract : Mineralogical data are presented regarding the parallel-columnar quartz extracted from the Avar Koyasu sources in Dagestan. The crystallographic orientation of quartz hexahedrons in parallel-columnar blocks is described. Nine references: 8 USSR and 1 German (1928-1953). Drawings; illustration.

Institution : Mining Institute, Leningrad

Presented by: Academician D. I. Shcherbakov, November 30, 1954

15-57-1-397

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1,
p 64 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Grigor'yev, D. P.

TITLE: The Nature of "Colloidal" Minerals (K ponimaniyu prirody
"kolloidnykh" mineralov)

PERIODICAL: Vopr. mineralogii osadochn. obrazovaniy, Books 3-4.
L'vov, L'vovsk. un-t, 1956, pp 107-108.

ABSTRACT: There are two types of individuals: crystalline and
amorphous. Crystalline individuals are generally
found in so-called "colloidal" minerals. "Colloidal"
minerals are characterized by the size of the indi-
viduals that constitute them and by the presence of a
dispersed medium. Inasmuch as "colloidal" minerals
consist of crystalline individuals, it is incorrect
to use the term "colloidal minerals." The author
proposes that one should speak only of colloidal
aggregates of crystalline minerals. It is also incor-
rect to refer to "colloidal" finely dispersed aggregates

Card 1/2

15-57-1-397

The Nature of "Colloidal" Minerals (Cont.)

and to amorphous minerals that have no dispersed phase. There are intermediate aggregates between colloidal and finely dispersed, and also between colloidal and microaggregates or macroaggregates. There are thus mixtures of colloidal and other aggregates.

Card 2/2

T. A. Ya.

18-57-5-3713

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 1,
p 4 (USSR)

AUTHORS: ~~Grigor'yev, D. P.~~, Lazarenko, Ye. K.

TITLE: Scientific Works of Professor I. I. Shafranovskiy (On
His Fiftieth Birthday and the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary
of His Scientific and Pedagogical Activity) [Nauchnyye
trudy professora I. I. Shafranovskogo (V svyazi s 50-
letiyem so dnya rozhdeniya i 25-letiyem nauchnoy i
pedagogicheskoy deyatel'nosti)]

PERIODICAL: Mineralog. sb. L'vovsk. geol. o-vo pri un-te, 1956,
Nr 10, pp 369-372.

ABSTRACT: Scientific works of I. I. Shafranovskiy center mainly in
the field of the morphology of crystals and minerals,
and particularly in the problem of the correlations of
the crystals with the conditions of their formation.
Studying the allied questions of the morphology of
crystals and of structural crystallography, he inferred
the existence of 1403 structural crystallographic

Card 1/2

15-57-b-5713

Scientific Works of Professor I. I. Shafranovskiy (Cont.)

varieties of simple forms. I. I. Shafranovskiy worked extensively on the problems of crystalline morphology of zircon, quartz and diamond and uncovered a number of new laws in this field. On the basis of this research he came to the conclusion that the "law of zones" (i.e., the law of great circles in crystallography, which plays a fundamental role in the geometry of polyhedrons of crystal growth) must be supplemented by the law of coniform surfaces (i.e., the law of small circles which appear mainly in the geometry of diffusion forms). A series of I. I. Shafranovskiy's published works is devoted to the history of crystallography and mineralogy, and especially to the evaluation of the scientific legacy of Ye. S. Federov. At present I. I. Shafranovskiy holds the Chair of Crystallography at the Leningrad Mining Institute.

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D. I. G.

GRIGOR'YEV, D.P., professor.

"Gigantic potholes." Priroda 45 no.12:112 D '56. (MLBA 10:2)

1. Leningradskiy gorany institut.
(Potholes)